1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS	
2	WACO DIVISION	
3	TRUSUN TECHNOLOGIES, LLC, ET	T AL August 25, 2021
4	VS.	* CIVIL ACTION NO.
5	EATON CORPORATION, ET AL	
6	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALAN D ALBRIGHT	
7	DISCOVERY HEARING (via Zoom)	
8	APPEARANCES:	
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         (August 25, 2021, 1:31 p.m.)
         DEPUTY CLERK: Discovery hearing in Civil Action
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    W-19-CV-656, styled TruSun Technologies, LLC, The Johnston
    Family Trust and John F. Johnston versus Eaton Corporation and
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    Cooper Lighting, LLC.
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         THE COURT:
                     If I could have announcements, starting with
    the plaintiff.
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         MR. GREENE: Bert Greene on behalf of the plaintiffs. And
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    with me in listening only mode today, Your Honor, my colleagues
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    Pierre Hubert and Andrew Liddell.
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         THE COURT: Welcome, all.
         And for defendant?
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         MR. TYLER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Craig
    Tyler on behalf of the defendants. We've got a pretty good
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    crew today. It's myself, Terry Wikberg, Amy Simpson, Adam
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    Hester and, recently joining us, Mr. Matt Bernstein.
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         So you may hear from one or more of us, depending on what
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    issues we take up.
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         THE COURT: Okay. Glad to see that it's not too early for
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    Mr. Bernstein to be here. I know it's pretty early in San
    Diego. So it's -- well, I guess it's after -- it's almost
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    noon, so I guess we're okay.
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         I'm happy to take up all the issues that we have.
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         Whoever wants to get started is welcome to.
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                     This is Craig Tyler from the defendants' side.
         MR. TYLER:
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We would probably prefer to take up the motion to strike first
because we think it goes through a lot of issues, but of course
I'm interested in hearing what Bert wants to take up first too.
    MR. GREENE: That's fine by me, Craiq, and that's fine by
me, Your Honor.
     THE COURT:
                Okay. Let's do that. Good decision.
    MR. TYLER:
                Thank you, Your Honor. This is Craig Tyler.
May it please the Court.
     I'll be handling the -- this particular motion. And I
wanted to start off by just being clear about what it is we're
asking the Court to do on this motion.
     First, we are asking that the Court strike the new
infringement contentions, specifically Exhibits S1 through S7
in our motion to strike, that were served in July.
     The second item we would like to address is, now we have
sort of a further complicated issue in that some of the new
amendments in those contentions have found their way in the
expert reports, and so we have to deal with that as well.
     We'd ask that the plaintiffs have a few weeks to issue new
expert reports that are -- that contain the information in the
timely served infringement contentions.
    And then we would, thirdly, ask that the schedule be
adjusted so that we can deal with the new infringement reports.
     So that's our ask, and I'll go into why, unless there's
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any questions about what we're asking for.

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         THE COURT: I think I've heard this argument before.
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         Mr. Greene?
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         MR. GREENE: Your Honor, yeah. If I can jump in real
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    quick.
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         They just filed a motion to strike portions of the expert
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    report this past Friday. So we would certainly want a chance
    to at least brief that issue before arguing expert reports
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    today.
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         The only motion to strike on the table and that's been
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    fully briefed is their motion to strike the supplement that we
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    served to our infringement contentions.
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         THE COURT: Okay. I got the sense -- and maybe I'm
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    wrong -- from Mr. Tyler that if everyone were to have -- if you
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    were to supplement your expert reports and everyone were to
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    have more time, that that might be a solution that would work.
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         Mr. Tyler, is that fair?
         MR. TYLER: Well, it depends on how long we have, because
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    there is an issue of where we are, and I can talk about why
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    this really matters because we need to probably put some new
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    prior art in the case. And I want to explain why that is.
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         THE COURT:
                     Well, Mr. Tyler, so if I'm going to give
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    Mr. Greene some relief, typically what I try to do is, I try to
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    give everyone -- I try to give relief so that Mr. Greene can
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    put on as fulsome a case as he wishes and you to defend it in
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as fulsome a way as you want to.

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         So why don't we do this? Mr. Greene, I'm not going to
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    strike the amended infringement contentions, but tell me by
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    when you think you could have amended expert reports.
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         MR. GREENE:
                     So to be clear, Your Honor, our infringement
    report served on August 6th doesn't need a supplement. We --
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    it fully reflects the arguments and the evidence we want to
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    cite in the case.
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         So --
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         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. GREENE: -- I'm a little bit confused by the
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    suggestion by Mr. Tyler that we need a supplement. We don't
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    need to supplement.
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         THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Tyler, given that I've denied
    your request for relief with what you are concerned with, how
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    much additional time do you believe that you need to get -- to
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    do additional research on art that might invalidate?
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         MR. TYLER: I'm going to answer your question first,
    because you've asked me that question, probably two and a half
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19
    to three months.
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         Now, I would like to address, if you don't mind, Your
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    Honor's decision on the motion just real quickly, because I
    think there's some confusion about --
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         THE COURT: Okay. There might be.
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         MR. TYLER: We have a rule in this Court, Your Honor,
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    that, you know, we spent a lot of time going through and
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    developing why we would have final invalidity and infringement
    contentions in this Court.
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         And as you experienced, as I've experienced, as
    Mr. Greene's experienced, when you didn't have that deadline in
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    other courts, well, you'd have evidence come in the case and
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    you wouldn't know who had to seek leave and who didn't have to
 7
    seek leave and how that happened.
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         My understanding, when we were putting this into place,
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    final infringement contentions and final invalidity
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    contentions, if you were going to make an amendment after that
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    date -- and in this case, Your Honor, that date was December of
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    2020 -- if you're going to do that, if you're going to make an
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    amendment after that date, you've got to seek leave of Court.
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         And, Your Honor, here the plaintiffs did not seek leave of
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Court at all. We invited them to do that by letter. We raised the issue in our motion, and they said --

THE COURT: I'm with you, and that's a fair point.

Mr. Greene? 18

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MR. TYLER: You know, this is something that --

THE COURT: I'm -- Mr. Tyler, I got it.

Mr. Greene, Mr. Tyler's certainly right, that ordinarily I would anticipate that someone ask for permission to do something if it was past the deadline that was in the order. That's certainly the intent of the default orders.

So what is your response to that?

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MR. GREENE: So, Your Honor, our response is that the supplement we served is in no way an amendment of our contentions because it's entirely consistent with the infringement theories and our contentions.
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The only reason we served the supplement is, 15 months after we served the original contentions with, you know, two months left in the discovery period, they send us a letter telling us that they don't think the representative product that we charted in the original contentions is, in fact, representative.

And so to moot that issue, we served them a supplement that pointed them to the specific evidence that we intend to rely on for all of -- for each of the accused products, and that -- that evidence is consistent with the infringement theories; and, therefore, there was no need to seek leave. And that's our position.

THE COURT: And then you provided your infringement expert report in a timely manner and you don't seek to supplement that, right?

MR. GREENE: That's right.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Tyler, I'm missing how you've been injured by this.

MR. TYLER: I'm really glad you asked, Your Honor.

And I might need to show you some of the exhibits, but realize for the -- for 99 percent of this case, we've been

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building a prior art case, our noninfringement defenses based on what was in the timely submitted contentions.
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- And we kind of saw this coming, so we wanted to flush it out. If they were going to change gears, they needed to seek leave.
- Instead, you know, they went forward with amendments.

 And, Your Honor, I -- I need to -- I hope you have some of the exhibits with you. These are amendments. If these aren't amendments, then I don't know what is. I really don't.
- And if you don't mind, Your Honor, I'd like to address why this is important.
- If you look at Exhibit 1 or Exhibit A of our motion, this is the timely served infringement contentions that we have in the case. And to refresh Your Honor, this is a system, on Page 1, you can see it's a light-generating system for -- you know, it's lights, large lights, like stadium lights.
- Does Your Honor have that exhibit handy?
- 18 THE COURT: I do not have it in front of me.
- MR. TYLER: Okay. Well, perhaps I can make the record and perhaps I can persuade you to reserve judgment just a little bit.
 - What I can do, I can share it and show it to you; but then problem is, we've got a lot of public participants on this hearing and that might be cumbersome, and I want to be mindful of time.

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         THE COURT: I'm not worried about time. That's fine, if
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    you want to do it that way.
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         MR. TYLER: Okay. So I would like to refer to some of
    these exhibits, which I believe are under seal. And so I would
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    ask that anybody who is not under the protective order in the
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    case to please drop off or -- for the time being.
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         (Clarification by the reporter.)
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         MR. TYLER: Okay. So let's see if I can do this now.
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         Your Honor, can you see my screen that I've shared, which
    is -- it says Exhibit 1, but it starts Exhibit A?
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         Do you see that?
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         THE COURT:
                     No.
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         MR. TYLER: Okay. Now do you?
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         THE COURT: Yes, sir.
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         MR. TYLER: All right. So this is Exhibit A, and going to
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    the first page, we have -- you know, I just wanted to refresh
    the Court that we're talking about larger lights.
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                                                       These aren't
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    just household lights, but it's a light-generating system.
         And what I wanted to direct the Court's attention to,
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    starting on -- we go down to the heat sink element, which
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    starts on -- I'm sorry, Page 9 for the record -- actually,
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    Page 8. We see that we have a heat sink. And we spent some
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    time talking about this at Markman, but just to refresh.
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    Obviously you've had a few Markman hearings since then.
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         The heat sink is important in this case, and it has a body
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portion and it has a thin portion. And just to kind of jump to the appropriate element, if we go down to -- this is on Page 22 -- there is a temperature detector subassembly, and that temperature except -- the detector subassembly is -- here on Page 23 -- it's adapted for sensing a heat sink temperature of the heat sink at at least one location.

And so it's important to know where that heat sink is,

Your Honor. And going back to what I talked about before, what
we had, up until July, you've got infringement contentions that
specifically point out the portions of the heat sink.

This is for one of the accused products.

Here's another accused product. They talk about the body portion of the heat sink.

Here's another accused product, Your Honor, on Page 11, body portion of the heat sink.

And that's important in this case as to where that is because ultimately we're going to have to see that they're detecting that temperature of the heat sink at the location.

And that's critical in this case.

So -- and there's a dispute where the -- what temperature is taken and where that temperature is taken. So, I mean,

you've been down this road in a lot of cases, right? We've produced a lot of evidence, and we don't think that we detect temperature at the heat sink. It's a prime dispute.

Now I'm going to shift over to what we got in July. This is S5 and -- to our motion. And now in July we have a separate infringement contention for every product. And if we move to the heat sink -- and, I mean, the pictures are different, and we're not just talking about pictures.

But if you move to the heat sink and this important component, and if you read what's said on Page 3, you're not going to see any more boxes drawn around anything. Instead, you're going to see something pointed to a substrate, thermally-dissipative substrate, housing interfaces, inner casings, power supply casings. Those all together form the body portion of heat sink.

And now we talk about where the fins are, but there's no body portion of the heat sink, Your Honor. And that's a fundamental change.

There's a lot more evidence. And if you just do the eye test on these, you'll see that they are amendments. But to call this not an amendment and just a supplementation, it's very much a change. And it brings into play the fact that there's prior art now that we could have brought into the case.

If you're looking elsewhere, outside of what you think of as just the body portion of the heat sink and now you're

That's a

change. You can't call it just a supplementation.

And this is exactly what our rules were designed to not allow without leave. So if -- I mean, I agree with Your Honor, that this can probably be cured with time, and that's where you're leaning, but fundamentally, these rules have to mean something. And to call this just a supplementation is disingenuous.

And I have other examples that I could point out as well, Your Honor, but I think this one provides the point.

And I'll go ahead and stop there because I know we have a lot of things to cover, and I know Your Honor's already predisposed on this issue. But I wanted to go ahead and make sure that it was clear what was going on here, because, you know, I've been in a lot of these situations on both sides, and I know Your Honor has as well. And, you know, this is why we have this rule. And it's my first time to encounter it. And do you have to -- you have to play by the rules or not?

That's fundamentally what the question is here. And just looking at the prejudice and say, well, you can miss the date by eight months and, yeah. We'll cure it with the prejudice.

I mean, we spent a lot of time and energy developing our invalidity case around looking at where they had pointed to the

temperature. And now we have -- we mention this in the -- it's 1 not just about this one issue. You know, we have completely 2 3 different evidence that we're having to deal with. And some of the evidence that was -- well, actually some 4 5 of the primary evidence in the PICs that was there to begin 6 with is gone. 7 So, you know, we're trying to deal with our own experts. 8 What part of the case do you deal with? Do you trash 9 everything you've been working on and start from scratch? 10 So we -- if Your Honor's asking about time frame, I think it's at least three months. But fundamentally, it's just not 11 fair. I mean, this is why we have rules, and we've spent a lot 12 13 of time and our clients have spent a lot of money litigating this case based on one set of contentions. 15 They didn't file anything when the final infringement 16 contentions deadline came by. And it wasn't till we said, hey. If you're going to change your case, you've got to seek leave. 17 That was not an invitation for them to do it on their own and 19 grant themselves leave. 20 So I appreciate your time on this, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greene?

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MR. GREENE: So, Your Honor, as the Court is well aware, the purpose of infringement contentions is not to prove the case. We prepared the infringement contentions at the time that they were due based on the publicly available information that we had available to us.

And so the notion that our infringement contentions doesn't cite to every piece of evidence we're going to rely on to prove our case is completely unremarkable. And, in fact, that's how the process is supposed to work.

And so what we pointed to in the infringement contentions and what Mr. Tyler was just pointing you to in the supplement are not in any way inconsistent.

So the notion that we've changed horses or we've changed theory is not true. It's not correct. And, in fact, all we did was point to the specific evidence that we're going to rely on to show that there's a heat sink and that temperature is measured from the heat sink, and that just isn't inconsistent with what we said in our contentions.

And in fact, Your Honor, this exact issue was at play during Markman. They made -- they made arguments in their briefing about why they wanted the constructions they wanted so that we wouldn't be able to argue infringement based on the heat sink encompassing multiple things inside the device.

And so they've been aware of this argument. It seems like, to us, what they decided to do was wait until nearly the close of discovery and lay behind the log and then jump out and say, hey. Your contentions aren't sufficient.

And of course if they were going to raise an issue with the sufficiency of the contentions or with confusion as to what

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    the infringement theory is, they had plenty of time to do that.
    They waited 15 months to raise any issue with the
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    representative product that we charted.
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         And so to the extent that time has gotten crunched here,
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    Your Honor, it's of their own making by laying behind the log.
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    And in fact, Your Honor, on the issue of prejudice, they cited
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    our supplement multiple times in their invalidity report. And,
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    in fact, they introduced 19 new pieces of art in their
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    invalidity report that wasn't in their own contentions. And so
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    they've clearly accounted for any quote/unquote "new"
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    information from the supplement in their expert report.
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         And so that's our problem with pushing back dates, is it
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    seems like what they want is a do-over on their contentions, on
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    their expert report, and just stringing this case out that's
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    now, you know, five months from trial.
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         So if the Court feels like the fair thing to do is to give
    them additional time, we certainly respect that, but just want
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    to note that they have accounted for the supplement in their
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    expert report that was served on August 6th.
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         MR. TYLER:
                     May I respond, Your Honor, on one point?
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         THE COURT:
                     Sure.
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         MR. TYLER:
                     So the issue about determining temperature on
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    the heat sink thereon, that wasn't a Markman issue. We didn't
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    go through Markman on that particular issue.
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But this is flipping the burden of this rule. This is

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supposed to be plaintiff's burden to show that this is an allowable amendment. The burden shouldn't be on us. This is why we have these rules. To flip this burden, if you wait until after December 4th, 2020 in this case, and it's -- this is not fair, the way that this is working out, that it's our burden.

So we didn't lay behind the log. If anything, we made sure that they weren't going to change the case or we tried to flush them out early.

You know, that's the point I wanted to respond on, is this was not an issue we talked about during Markman. And as far as this being a bed of our own making, absolutely not. The rules are designed to make sure that plaintiffs are the ones that have to come asking the Court for what they've done. And, Your Honor, they haven't done that. They still haven't done that.

So thank you, Your Honor, for your time.

THE COURT: Mr. Greene, anything else?

MR. GREENE: The only thing I would say in response, Your Honor, is it seems like their biggest beef is that our contentions didn't point to all the evidence we intend to rely on for infringement. And of course that's not the point of contentions. The point of contentions is to put them on notice of the theories, and the contentions did that.

And of course after we got significant technical documents and code and such from them, then to try to moot this dispute

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and head it off at the pass, we went ahead and told them the
evidence we were going to point to, which we weren't even
required to do. But -- so we served the supplement really to
try to moot this issue of, surprise, we don't know what you're
going to point to.
     And so that's why we did that, Your Honor. It wasn't an
attempt to change theories or change contentions. And, in
fact, if they didn't think the product was representative such
that they couldn't participate in discovery for other products
and produce the things they needed to produce, they should have
raised that, and they didn't.
     They produced technical documents. They produced code.
They never raised their hand and said, we don't know what
you're pointing to as the heat sink, so we don't know what
documents to produce.
     They produced the documents because they knew exactly what
we were pointing to as the heat sink. And so there's no
surprise, there's no changing theories, there's no changing
horses.
    And with that, I'll be quiet, Your Honor.
     THE COURT: I'll be back in a few seconds.
     (Pause in proceedings.)
     THE COURT: If we could go back on the record.
     So I know both of you, and I actually know both of you
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very well. And you're actually much more passionate over

infringement contentions than I was ever able to muster.

But something -- if you ever have the opportunity to be in the position that I'm in, what you realize happens is, in this case, Mr. Greene did what he thought was what he was supposed to do and, I think, acted in good faith.

Mr. Tyler, you were offended by what he did because you thought he didn't do everything he should have under the rules. And even if you aren't technically prejudiced, you think he should have done something differently than what he did. And so then I'm left to try and figure out what is fair here.

I don't think it's fair here to strike the additional claims. And that actually comes more from the fact that I try to protect the plaintiff's right to -- absent bad faith, to have, you know, get -- assert whatever they want to assert.

I feel the same way about your case in terms of invalidity, absent bad faith, and there's none on your part.

People ought to get the opportunity to do whatever invalidity they need to do.

So, but here's what I'm going to do. I see we have other issues to take up. The next one that I had on y'all's chart was -- and that's why I was a little caught off guard was, you -- the chart that I had from my law clerk that I'd gone over preparing for this didn't include the issue that you all raised first, and so I was -- which is fine. We muddled -- I muddled through.

But I'm going to take up the other issues and go through them, and then we will come back -- I'm going to give you more time, Mr. Tyler, to do invalidity. I just -- I'd like to kind of hear everything. And so -- and we can figure out what to do on the case, from a macro level, and go from there.

So the next issue is plaintiff's request for discovery from Eaton, which is E-a-t-o-n.

MR. GREENE: Thank you, Your Honor.

I want to be real, real clear and careful here, Your

Honor, that our beef on this issue is not -- I hope it doesn't

come across as throwing rocks at counsel. Because I know

everyone in these cases does the best they can to represent

their client's interest. And to some degree, they're limited

by the willingness of their client to participate in the

process.

But what we have here, Your Honor, is a named defendant, Eaton Corporation, who effectively refused to participate in the discovery process. And that's not appropriate, and it's not acceptable under the rules.

When we originally filed this case, we brought claims against Eaton Corporation and Cooper Light, two separate entities that were related at the time.

In the allegations, what -- they were both involved in selling and promoting the accused products and that certainly Eaton was involved in obtaining patents for their behalf that

we allege our client should have been a named inventor on.

In March of last year, the defendants brought a Rule

12(b)(6) motion against most of the claims in the complaint,

seeking -- and one of their grounds for dismissal was that

Eaton -- the claims against Eaton should be dismissed because,

in their view, Eaton is not a proper party to this lawsuit.

The Court denied that motion in total and found that the arguments raised were not appropriate for a resolution on -- certainly on the pleadings.

And then fact discovery opened up in October of last year after the Markman. And ever since then, Your Honor, the defendants have refused to produce fulsome discovery from Eaton, and their objections has been that Eaton is not a proper party to the lawsuit.

And so in our mind, they've essentially ignored the Court's denial of their 12(b)(6) and decided to act as though the Court granted the motion and that Eaton was out of the case.

And this is obviously not how discovery works in our system. As long as you're a party to the case, you have to participate in the process. You don't get to engage in self-help, especially in contravention of a court ruling on that issue.

And of course, Your Honor, the fact that a party believes themself not to be a proper party to a lawsuit is not a basis

to refuse to participate in discovery, and defendants know this because they've subpoenaed a number of nonparties in the case.

So whether you're a named party or even a nonparty, that's not a basis to say, we don't want to participate.

And, in fact, all of the nonparties they've subpoenaed in this case -- and there's several of them, and some of them are international -- have provided depositions and have provided documents. And they didn't come back and say, we're not going to participate because we're not a party to your lawsuit.

In fact, Your Honor, the defendants even subpoenaed the wife of my client, the inventor in this case. And she is obviously a nonparty to this case, and yet she gave them a deposition. And she didn't refuse to participate in discovery, which frankly really highlights how outrageous it is that Eaton has refused to participate, despite being a named party to the lawsuit.

They've produced about 17 documents from Eaton -- I think that's the number -- have refused to do any sort of fulsome search in response to our discovery requests or e-mail searching, even though the parties have been producing e-mails in this case.

And, Your Honor, we served interrogatories on Eaton, including asking things like the names of persons with relevant knowledge, and they told us to pound sand on those interrogatories. We served a 30(b)(6) asking for 30(b)(6)

testimony from Eaton. They refused to give us a witness from Eaton.

And we know for a fact, Your Honor, that Eaton possesses relevant documents and relevant knowledge because 30(b)(6) witnesses provided by Cooper confirmed that to be the case. They used to be related corporate entities, and Cooper has since been sold to Signify, who's now another defendant in the case. And there are Eaton employees, that still work at Eaton, that show up in their privilege log, and yet they refuse to provide any e-mail discovery or witnesses from Eaton.

So I think that summarizes for you, Your Honor, what the dispute is. Obviously discovery closed back on July 30th and it closed without us getting the discovery we were seeking from Eaton.

We brought this dispute to the Court back in April, and I know the Court is extremely busy and so certainly understand that the Court hadn't had a chance to get to this until now, but we would be very appreciate if the Court would order Eaton to provide substantive responses to our discovery requests and to stop refusing to provide a 30(b)(6) witness.

THE COURT: Response?

MR. WIKBERG: Your Honor, this is Terry Wikberg from Perkins Coie on behalf of the defendants. I'm a little perplexed, and I'll see if I can march through this as efficiently as possible.

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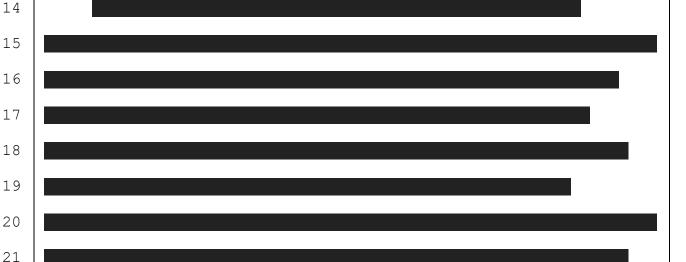
One, the wife of one of the plaintiffs that we deposed is the trustee of one of the plaintiffs, the Johnston Family Trust, which is the owner of the asserted patent. She is the signator on numerous documents. We didn't throw out a subpoena to depose someone's wife for the purposes of deposing --I don't care about that. I don't care about any of that. I don't care about why you did something. MR. WIKBERG: Very good. I care about, Mr. Greene tells me he wants THE COURT: discovery from a party and that you're not giving it. MR. WIKBERG: Understood. Now, we have to understand exactly what happened here. The primary entity at issue is Cooper Lighting. That's the primary defendant. They are the seller of the products at issue for purposes of patent infringement and were, up until recently, the owner of the patents that the plaintiffs are claiming to be an inventor on. Those patents were acquired from another entity back in 2015. The entity that acquired that -- the defendant that acquired that entity was Cooper Lighting, not Eaton. We have produced documents to that effect. Then in late 2019, shortly after this case was filed and the transaction was closed, in early 2020, Signify Corporation -- or Signify N.V. acquired Cooper Lighting from Eaton, so

Eaton sold this related company.

All of the technical information, all of the related transaction information relevant to this acquisition was given to Signify from Eaton. Eaton, in a sense, washed its hands of Cooper Lighting, which is the owner of the patents-at-suit and seller of products that are accused of infringement.

All of that information has been produced. Cooper
Lighting possesses the relevant information as they were the
entity within the Eaton empire, if you will, that's relevant to
all of this transaction.

We produced that document showing that it wasn't Eaton that purchased this original company in 2015, it was Cooper. So their predicate as to why Eaton should be in the case was incorrect.



To suggest that Eaton hasn't produced anything is not quite correct. Like I said, the relevant documents related to this case existed with the entity Cooper, and those were produced with Cooper Bates stamps.

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         So to suggest that --
         THE COURT: Hold on just one second.
 2
 3
         MR. WIKBERG: Yeah.
                              Sure.
         THE COURT: I'll be right back. I need to check something
 4
 5
    with my clerk. I'll be right back.
 6
         (Pause in proceedings.)
 7
         THE COURT: Okay. Let's go back on the record.
 8
         What I was trying to figure out was whether or not you
 9
    guys had -- by "you," I meant the defendants -- had had -- is
10
    the 12(c) motion you have --
11
         MR. WIKBERG: Yes. I was going to get to that, Your
12
    Honor.
13
         THE COURT: You read my mind.
14
         MR. WIKBERG: So I'll go -- I'll get to that right now.
15
         It is our firm belief that the unjust enrichment -- the
16
    equitable claims, if you will, in this case are time barred.
    The only -- to the extent there is any relevance as to Eaton --
17
18
    and we have to be clear -- what -- a point I didn't make yet
19
    is, we have repeatedly told the plaintiffs they have sued --
20
    they've named the wrong Eaton entity, that the entity that was
21
    sued did not acquire Cooper, had no connection to Cooper.
22
         I mean, it's a complicated corporate structure, and we've
23
    told them this over and over, and they just -- they don't
24
    appear to listen.
25
         But anyway, with respect to the 12(c) motion, the only
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    discovery that is potentially relevant, if at all, to this case
    would be related to the equitable claims. Like I said, there
 2
 3
    are patent infringement claims and these equitable -- patent
    infringement is Cooper and Signify. They are -- very clearly
 4
 5
    those claims have been assumed by Signify. There's nothing
 6
    that Eaton retains.
 7
         So the only thing left is related to these time barred
 8
    claims. So we believe, which was the conclusion of my argument
 9
    today, that to the extent this is to be considered at all by
    the Court -- and we don't believe it should -- it should be
10
11
    tabled until a decision on that 12(c) motion is made, because
    if these claims --
12
13
         THE COURT: I got it.
         Mr. Greene, what discovery, if any, do you need to
14
15
    preclude me from considering the 12(c) motion?
16
         MR. GREENE: So, Your Honor, there's a threshold issue
    there is, we completely disagree that the only claims that are
17
18
    relevant to Eaton are the equitable claims.
19
         It's probably necessary for me to give Your Honor just a
    little bit of the historical background so you have some
20
21
    context for what I'm about to say.
22
         THE COURT: Well, actually, you know, here's what would
23
    help me more is -- what I would care about more is:
24
    have claims in your complaint against Eaton that are not
25
    equitable?
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1
         MR. GREENE: Yes. We believe that there are infringement
 2
    claims that lie against Eaton.
 3
         THE COURT: Okay. Let me -- then let me go back to Mr. --
 4
    is it Wikberg? Am I pronouncing that correctly?
 5
         MR. WIKBERG: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
         THE COURT: Mr. Wikberg, if there are claims in the
 7
    complaint, then why should the plaintiff not get discovery to
 8
    support those claims? Not -- I'm talking about non-equitable.
 9
         MR. WIKBERG: I don't know what Mr. Greene is talking
10
    about, to be completely frank.
11
         The only claims in the complaint are the equitable claims
    for damages, okay? Let's set those aside.
12
13
         Patent infringement, Eaton never sold these products.
    Cooper did. And the Eaton entity has been sold to Signify.
14
                                                                 So
15
    the appropriate parties are here in this case. They are
16
    Cooper, the lighting company that actually sold the products
    and designed them and did the R&D and marketed them, etc., and
17
18
    Signify, now the current owner of the Cooper entity.
19
         The other claims -- so that's patent infringement.
20
    other claims are correction of inventorship. Eaton never owned
21
    patents. They were owned by Cooper through their acquisition
22
    of this other company in 2015, and now they are owned by
23
    Signify.
24
         I don't -- Eaton has never sold the products at issue.
25
    They currently don't sell the product. They've sold the
```

entity --

THE COURT: I got it. I got it.

THE COURT: Mr. Greene -- I'll note that Mr. Wikberg is even more passionate about a 12(c) motion than you guys were about their earlier motion.

If this keeps going, it should be just a great hearing with each --

MR. GREENE: What I'll say is this, Your Honor: Eaton bought the business that originally developed the accused products. Well, Mr. Wikberg is going to jump in and say that, technically, the entity that bought that business, which was called Ephesus Lighting, was Cooper Lighting. It wasn't Eaton.

The problem for them, Your Honor, is that when that business was acquired, Eaton put its name all over it. There are press releases saying, Eaton has bought Ephesus Lighting, Eaton has patented technology now. They went on every marketing sale sheet for the products and re-branded the business "Eaton's Ephesus Lighting." So in our view, Eaton has engaged in acts of offering to sell the accused products.

Now, at the end of the day, the entity that might have booked the sale was Cooper Lighting, but that doesn't mean that Eaton did not commit acts of infringement. And we're going to

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1
    stand up in front of the jury and we're going to show them
    these sales sheets that have Eaton's name on it, and they're
 2
 3
    going to say, well, who the heck is Eaton? Why aren't they
    here?
 4
         Well, we want them to be there because they were involved
 5
    in selling the accused products. And this issue of contractual
 6
 7
    liability and that Eaton has sold off its liability when it
    sold Cooper Lighting, well, that's true of any
 8
 9
    indemnitee/indemnitor situation.
10
         You know, Best Buy may have indemnity from Intel, but
11
    plaintiffs sue Best Buy all the time and Best Buy has to go
12
    seek indemnity from Intel on the back-end.
13
         There's no rule that you can only sue the party that owns
    contractual liability. That's a contractual issue on the
15
    back-end. It doesn't limit who I can sue or who I can have as
16
    a defendant in the case.
17
         And I'm hoping that makes sense to Your Honor, but if you
    have questions, feel free to --
18
19
         THE COURT: Nope. Makes sense to me.
20
         Mr. Wikberg?
21
         MR. WIKBERG: I suspect Mr. Greene is suggesting he's
22
    allowed to get double the damages both from Cooper and then
23
    from Eaton.
2.4
         THE COURT: I don't think Mr. Greene's at that point. I
25
    think Mr. Greene is saying he has evidence that the folks he
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1
    wants discovery from want to -- that sold the products, he has
 2
    an invoice or something, Mr. Greene; is that right?
 3
                      No. It's the act of they marketed the
         MR. GREENE:
 4
    products, Your Honor. They were involved in offering to sell
 5
    the products.
 6
         I mean, yes. We -- we --
 7
         THE COURT: Okay. So what evidence do you have they were
 8
    involved in offering to sell the products?
 9
         MR. GREENE: Their name is all over all the products.
    They re-branded the product line "Eaton's Ephesus Lighting."
10
11
    They didn't call it Cooper's Ephesus Lighting, they called it
12
    "Eaton's Ephesus Lighting."
13
         THE COURT: And tell me specifically what discovery it is
14
    that you want regarding Eaton.
15
         MR. GREENE: Your Honor, I mean, we've served a number of
    discovery requests about this exact issue. Their decision to
16
17
    brand the business as Eaton's Ephesus Lighting, their
18
    involvement in offering to sell these products, their
19
    involvement in actually acquiring that business, Ephesus
20
    Lighting.
21
         We took the deposition of Cooper's president, and there
22
    were certain questions about that acquisition in 2015 where he
23
    had to tell us, no one at Cooper knows that information. You
24
    would have to get that from someone at Eaton because Eaton was
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involved in that and we weren't involved in that.

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And so we want to know. We want to know: Who -- who was involved? What did they value the business at? All sorts of things that Cooper doesn't currently know per their own president. THE COURT: Mr. Wikberg. MR. WIKBERG: Your Honor, if I may, none of the things Mr. Greene referenced are related to patent infringement. And let's talk about the branding issue. Eaton is a company that has many sort of subsidiaries or affiliates, if you will, and they have this branding strategy where everything is under the name "Eaton." It's just a marketing strategy. Mr. Greene is in possession of both testimony and legal documents making it very clear it was Cooper who sold the lights, it was Cooper who designed the lights, it was Cooper who booked the sales of the lights, it's Cooper's name on the invoices and the purchase orders and the receipts. And I -- I don't understand under what theory for purposes of patent infringement or, frankly, any theory in this case that Eaton is appropriate, well, for the reasons that I've stated. Now, to the extent, Your Honor, you are going to side with Mr. Greene, I would suggest that we limit Mr. Greene's discovery, to the extent you order any such, to patent infringement issues until such time as the Court decides to 12(c) motion.

I will also say that we've just received their opening damages report, and their expert has said, for purposes of the unjust enrichment claims -- first of all, when it comes to the patent infringement claims, no reference to Eaton and what dollars Eaton may or may not owe or whether or not that the expert was missing information from Eaton with respect to the patent infringement damages.

But with respect to the unjust enrichment claims, the expert said, the relevant date for determining the value of those claims is January 1, 2020. And that is -- you have this in front of you, but that is after the Signify acquisition. That has nothing to do with Eaton.

So the own expert's date as far as relevance as to value of these equitable claims is months after Signify acquired the Cooper entity from Eaton. So we're just a little perplexed as to what's happening here faced with the legal documents and contractual obligations that Mr. Greene has been presented with.

THE COURT: I got it.

Mr. Greene, here's what we're going to do. I'm going to give you a five-hour 30(b)(6) deposition with Eaton. Whatever those topics are that you have told the lawyers at Perkins you want to obtain from someone at Eaton, just turn that into a 30(b)(6) deposition. And if they know as little as they say they do, then it will be a relatively short deposition. If

they know more, then you'll get the information.

And then if you need additional discovery as a result of what you learn at that deposition and the folks at Perkins disagree, then come back to me and let me know, and I'll go from there.

Meanwhile, for the folks -- for the defendant, we will -- I will be taking a look at the 12(c) motion simultaneously.

I'm not prepared to rule on that today.

The next motion -- I'm sorry -- the next topic before the Court is plaintiff's request to narrow defendants' invalidity positions.

MR. GREENE: And, Your Honor, this one has morphed a little bit because time has elapsed, and so I'll bring you up to speed to where we're at now and I think that should help the Court.

The scheduling order -- as the Court knows, the Court's form scheduling order now contemplates two different meet-and-confers to narrow the claims in the case, both the asserted claims and the prior art defenses.

In this case the contemplated dates were in March, and then there's another second narrowing contemplated in October. We reached out to them in March and said, look. You're currently asserting 50 something pieces of prior art combined every which way to Sunday, so technically, mathematically, it works out to millions of combinations. Would you guys be

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    willing to narrow that? And they said they would not.
         They said we also needed to narrow our infringement case.
 2
 3
    Well, we're asserting seven claims for one patent. So from our
    view, our infringement case is narrow.
 4
 5
         So we felt -- you know, we squabbled over this over the
 6
    course of the spring. And on August 6th, they serve their
 7
    invalidity report, which does, in fact, narrow the claims -- or
 8
    the prior art asserted to some degree, but they're still
 9
    alleging seven to nine combinations of art per asserted claim.
10
         And so it's obviously significantly more than they're
    going to go to trial with. And so given that the scheduling
11
12
    order contemplates a further narrowing in October, I think it
13
    would be helpful for the parties, Your Honor, to get some
14
    quidance from the Court on what sort of narrowing does the
15
    Court contemplate in a situation like this and when does it
16
    have to happen? Can they roll right up to the trial date
    continuing to assert nine combinations of art, and then we find
17
18
    out the first day --
19
         THE COURT: No. The answer is no. Let me tell you how I
20
    handle this. So when is trial set?
21
         MR. GREENE: Currently set for January 10.
22
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
23
         MR. GREENE: I think that's right. If somebody knows
24
    different, please let me know.
25
         THE COURT: When are your expert depositions?
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1
         MR. GREENE: Depositions?
         THE COURT: Yes.
 2
 3
         MR. TYLER: Your Honor, the close of expert discovery is
 4
    September 24th.
 5
                     A month from now? A month from now?
         THE COURT:
 6
         MR. TYLER: Right. And we -- you know, we still have to
 7
    talk about the other issues with -- we talked about earlier.
 8
         But -- so it is interesting, this -- to talk about this
 9
    issue now about narrowing when we already talked about needing
10
    to recalibrate or --
11
         THE COURT: Oh, my fix is going to -- is agnostic to the
    problems you all have had.
12
13
         (Laughter.)
14
         THE COURT: So here's --
15
         MR. WIKBERG: Your Honor, if I may. This is Mr. Wikberg
16
    again.
         The schedule already contemplates, the schedule we have in
17
18
    front of us, October 1 is the date where we are to meet and
19
    confer and narrow issues. So we don't understand the reason
20
    we're -- it's coming up now.
         And secondly -- well, first of all, there's only seven
21
22
    prior art references in our expert report for invalidity.
23
    Currently, that is.
2.4
         And secondly, I mean, what Mr. Greene is proposing is a
25
    one-way street. He has 31 patents he's claiming the plaintiffs
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1
    are inventors on and five products against seven claims.
                                                               And
    he's basically just proposing we need to limit our case.
 2
 3
         So we already have this on the schedule. I don't
 4
    understand why this is coming up.
         THE COURT: Mr. Wikberg, if you'll let me go.
 5
 6
         MR. WIKBERG: Sure. My apologies.
 7
         THE COURT: No problem. So here's the way I deal with
 8
    both of these. You all can pick a date that's mutual. And if
 9
    you can't wind up with a date that's mutual, not unlike the way
10
    I deal with my two sons, I will do it arbitrarily and without
11
    concern about whether it's good or not for them.
12
         But you all come up with a date after October 1st, prior
13
    to trial. I don't care if it's a month or two months or --
    whatever it is is fine with me. And by that date the plaintiff
14
15
    will tell you which claims it's going to be asserting, and it's
16
    going to be asserting all of those claims when it goes to
17
    trial.
18
         What I mean by that is, if Mr. Greene still has seven
19
    claims by that date, then he'll be putting on seven claims at
20
    trial.
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You'll have a couple of weeks -- "you" being the defendant -- will have a couple of weeks after that. And at that time you will tell Mr. Greene what art you're going to be using at trial. If you have -- whatever art you have on that date, if I determine that it's -- if Mr. Greene's concern is

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    it's too much, you're going to be using all of it.
         So that way Mr. Greene will have -- you'll have notice of
 2
 3
    the claims and Mr. Greene will have notice of the art that
    you're going to use. And if I think either one of you has been
 4
    overgenerous in what you said and not realistic in what you cut
 5
 6
    down, you will be putting evidence on all of those claims and
 7
    the art at trial.
 8
         So you all come up with a date by when you think that that
 9
    can be.
10
         MR. TYLER: Your Honor, can I have a clarification on
11
    the -- his claims? Because the one disagreement that we needed
12
    some guidance about are the inventorship claims.
13
         Part of Your Honor's (inaudible) --
         THE COURT: I can't hear you.
14
15
         MR. TYLER: -- include those. There's 30 something
16
    patents. Each one of those, they would have to prove that they
    were -- contributed to the conception of one of the claimed
17
18
    elements.
19
         THE COURT: Mr. Tyler, I just couldn't hear you.
20
         MR. TYLER:
                     I'm sorry.
21
         The question was whether or not the inventorship claims on
22
    30 different patents, whether those have to be narrowed as
23
    well, because it doesn't make sense to narrow just the patent
24
    case and then allow the inventorship claims to take up
25
    90 percent of the trial. We think that the inventorship claims
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1
    need to be narrowed as well.
         And that's been a bit of a dispute between us and the
 2
    plaintiffs as to whether, you know, inventorship claims,
 3
    correction of inventorship needs to be included in the
 4
 5
    narrowing or not. We think it does. They don't.
 6
         THE COURT: Mr. Greene?
 7
         MR. GREENE: I'm glad that that came up, Your Honor.
 8
    was hoping that we would get a chance to discuss that today.
 9
         I mean, inventorship is certainly an issue for the Court.
10
    And so in our view, those inventorship claims are more
11
    appropriately tried to the Court.
         And so we can talk to Your Honor about what Your Honor
12
13
    thinks that looks like, but we're envisioning that the
    inventorship case would be tried to the Court and not to the
14
15
    jury.
16
         So I wanted to put that on the table today, if the Court's
    interested in talking about it.
17
18
                     Okay. Then here's what we'll do. When -- has
         THE COURT:
19
    that been fully briefed, or is there a date by when it can be?
20
         MR. GREENE: You're talking about the inventorship case?
21
         THE COURT:
                     Uh-huh.
22
         MR. GREENE: No. There's been no briefing on the merits
23
    of that case yet.
         THE COURT: Okay. Well, then why don't I deal with that.
24
25
    Is that going to require testimony and evidence at trial?
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1
         MR. GREENE: No. Not for the Court to decide the question
 2
    of whether or not correction of inventorship is warranted under
 3
    Section 256.
         THE COURT: Okay. Then why don't you all brief that in a
 4
 5
    manner that I can decide that before October 1st?
 6
         MR. GREENE: Well, the question, Your Honor, is: We think
 7
    that we would want to put evidence on because it's going to
    rely on the credibility of the would-be inventor, and we would
 8
 9
    want to play clips from the fellow inventors and that kind of
10
    thing.
11
         THE COURT: Well, I thought I just asked if it's something
12
    you were going to need -- I would need evidence on and you said
13
         So --
    no.
14
         MR. GREENE: Oh, I'm sorry, Your Honor. I think I
15
    misunderstood the question. I thought you meant the briefing
16
    of whether to try that to the Court.
              Those claims, the idea is, we would want to put
17
    evidence on and have an opportunity to prove those up. We just
18
19
    think the Court -- trying those to the Court is more
20
    appropriate, is what I'm trying to say inartfully.
21
         THE COURT:
                     I think what Mr. Tyler is saying is that
22
    you're going to be trying something to the Court that's going
23
    to take up a lot of bandwidth and make it unfair to the
24
    defendants or the -- however many defendants there are.
25
         Is there a way we can do that -- you can put on -- we can
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have a mini trial in advance of that to me and get it resolved
and -- so we -- you all can move forward knowing what the
answer is?
     MR. GREENE: I certainly think so.
     THE COURT:
                 If so, I'm happy to do that in September.
                Your Honor, this is Craig for -- Craig Tyler
     MR. TYLER:
for the defendants.
     I believe that a bench trial ahead of the regular trial
makes sense. If -- to the extent that there are fact issues
that Your Honor feels he needs to hear from a jury, I suppose
you could submit those to the jury when we have the jury trial.
                I don't -- if I'm deciding it, I'm not going
     THE COURT:
to -- I don't really care what the jury --
                 This is really the first time that we've had
     MR. TYLER:
this specific discussion because it's always been ships passing
in the night as to whether this has to be narrowed or not,
whether it is a question of law for the Court or does it go to
trial.
     So I think we would be okay with a bench trial as well.
     THE COURT:
                 Then you all come up with a briefing schedule
on what the issues are and get with my clerks, and we'll set a
bench trial.
     And by the way, I'm fine -- entirely up to you all, I'm
happy doing it in person, I'm happy doing it by Zoom too. You
can put your -- you can bring your witnesses, we can do it
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live, or you can put your witnesses on by Zoom and I can do it
 1
    that way. Totally up to you all, whichever's easier.
 2
 3
         MR. TYLER:
                     Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Just -- just set the date ahead of
 4
 5
    October 1st, and I'll get this resolved.
 6
         MR. TYLER:
                     Okay. I would want to mention for the Court
    that the 12(c) motion that Your Honor's going to take up would
 7
 8
    directly impact and probably negate the need for that trial,
 9
    but -- so we just wanted to make sure that that was something
    on the Court's radar. That's why we filed it.
10
11
         THE COURT: Well, if I grant it, then we may not need a
    trial. And so...
12
13
         (Laughter.)
         MR. GREENE: Just to be clear, Your Honor, we completely
14
15
    disagree. The 12(c) only relates to the equitable claims, not
16
    to the question of whether or not inventorship should be
17
    corrected on those patents. Those are separate causes of
18
    action under the law.
19
         THE COURT: Well, I haven't -- I didn't -- the --
20
    unfortunately, the way I got -- what I got to prepare for
21
    today, it didn't have the motion in it. So I wasn't -- I
22
    didn't look at the motion.
23
         I mean, I got -- y'all -- I think I had a chart that got
24
    prepared. And so I've got a bunch of stuff to take up, but
25
    that was something I didn't know to look at in advance.
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1 So I will look -- I have it down. We will look at the 2 12(c) motion, and I'll then be in better shape to figure out the ramifications. 3 But assuming you're right, Mr. Greene, that regardless of 4 5 what I do on the 12(c), go ahead and be planning on finding a 6 time on my September docket to have a bench trial where I can 7 resolve this issue. Because I can always -- if I decide you're wrong, I can cancel it. But the longer we wait to set it, the 8 9 harder it is. So just find a time to get me in there. 10 So give me one second. 11 MR. TYLER: And, Your Honor, might we be able to have an opportunity to meet and confer to see how much time Mr. Greene 12 13 anticipates needing for that, because talking about having a 14 bench trial within a month might be tight depending on where we 15 are, but... 16 THE COURT: Mr. Tyler, with this many lawyers, I have no 17 doubt you all can get it done. 18 MR. TYLER: All right. 19 THE COURT: So I've dealt with the request to narrow 20 invalidity positions, extended deposition time is off. 21 Defendants request the discovery of waived privilege 22 communications, I'll hear about that. 23 MR. TYLER: I believe Mr. Wikberg's going to cover that,

MR. WIKBERG: Yes, Your Honor. Again, Terry Wikberg.

and he's trying to get off mute right now.

24

At the beginning of this case, in the early complaints, there was -- we filed our original motion to dismiss based on a statute of limitations claim, that certain trade secret claims were barred.

In response to that, in an effort to defeat that motion, the plaintiffs produced a communication evidencing that -- between the -- one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Johnston, and his attorney evidencing that he became aware of the patents -- the Signify patents-in-suit inside the three-year statute of limitations for trade secret claims.

Now, as an aside, that communication is outside the two-year statute of limitations for purposes of the equitable claims at issue and forms the basis of our motion to dismiss on the pleadings, but we'll set that aside.

Prior to producing that communication, plaintiffs argued that it was a privileged communication, even though it was referenced in their complaint, that it was a privileged communication and they would not produce it. Eventually they did produce it. And again, like I said, it forms the basis of our 12(c).

But what they haven't done -- and now we believe that that production is a waiver as to when the plaintiff, Mr. Johnston, has become aware of the Signify patents-in-suit.

We have deposed him. He has no specific recollection as to when he first became aware, although he remembers that

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    e-mail. And so we believe the production of that privileged
    communication, as asserted by the plaintiffs, represents a
 2
 3
    waiver as to when the plaintiff, Mr. Johnston, has become
    aware, whether it's via communication back and forth with their
 4
    counsel, as to the privilege -- the waiver of that privilege,
 5
    and we are entitled to other communications with or without --
 6
    and there are some communications on the privilege that are not
 7
 8
    with counsel.
 9
         But any of those communications that directed to or
10
    evidence knowledge by the plaintiff, Mr. Johnston, of the
    patents-in-suit -- the Signify patents-in-suit, that is, then
11
12
    we are entitled to that discovery.
13
         It's a bit of sword-and-shield kind of --
         THE COURT: I got it.
14
15
         Now, Mr. Greene, have you gone -- have you gone through
16
    and determined whether or not there are any other documents?
17
         MR. GREENE: There's certainly a litany of privileged
    documents, Your Honor, that they're seeking here.
18
19
         THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm just talking about that would
20
    fall in the bucket Mr. Wikberg just said, that you used one --
21
    you used one e-mail to do X, to show X.
22
         Are there any other e-mails that are related to the issue
23
    that was contained in that e-mail that was privileged?
24
         MR. GREENE: No. If I understand your question correctly,
25
    Your Honor, no.
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THE COURT: There are other privileged communications but
none that would shed any greater light on the date issue that
that e-mail was relied on for?
     MR. GREENE: Certainly not the date that he learned that
they had started obtaining patents.
     THE COURT: Mr. Wikberg, what other basis do you have for
getting these communications? I was with you on anything else
that was related to the purpose that they used it for and would
have -- and would require that.
     In fact, I'll go ahead and order, Mr. Greene, if there are
any -- if there are any e-mails that are related to the issue
that Mr. Wikberg just identified about the date, you need to
produce them.
     Now, you've represented to me there are none, but I just
want you to know, if you were to discover any, I would order
that those be produced. But so far you're not producing any to
them.
     MR. GREENE: And let me make sure I understand, Your
Honor, what Your Honor's saying.
     Are you finding that there's been a waiver here, Your
Honor?
     THE COURT: If you produced something -- if you -- as I
understood it, you produced a document that had to do -- that
was privileged that -- to support a point that you were making
with me.
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1 MR. GREENE: So that's not true. I think that was an 2 incorrect representation of what happened, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. What happened was this: In our complaint we 4 MR. GREENE: 5 noted that our client first learned that they had obtained an 6 issued patent in late 2017. 7 Sorry. Did we lose Your Honor? 8 (Clarification by the reporter.) 9 MR. GREENE: So we said in the complaint that they -- the 10 client first learned that they had an issued patent that he 11 potentially should have been an inventor on in late 2017. 12 Of course there's nothing remarkable about disclosing a fact that a client has learned from counsel. It happens all 13 14 the time on the willfulness side. You get served a rog that 15 says, when did you first learn of the existence of the asserted 16 patent? And you respond to it, on this date from counsel. That's not a waiver. Okay? That's disclosing a fact that 17 18 the client learned on a certain date. And we cited a litany of 19 cases, Your Honor, in our papers on this issue, that disclosing 20 when the client learned a fact is not a waiver of privilege, 21 and it's not disclosing a privilege communication because --22 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Greene, here's the only universe of 23 documents I would want you to produce, based on what -- on 24 that: If there's anything that is a communication that --25 either to or from this witness which would call into question

whether or not he did, in fact, find out that information from counsel about that date, then I would want it to be produced.

MR. GREENE: Okay. I'm not aware of any such communication about that date.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm going to move on to the next issue of discovery of samples of accused products evaluated by plaintiffs in infringement contentions.

MR. TYLER: Your Honor, this is Craig Tyler. I can probably address that, because to the extent Your Honor's inclined to allow the late-filed amendments into the case, then it's probably not as important for us to move forward on that particular issue.

I mean, we realize the Court has limited time, so we want to focus, you know, on the arguments and understanding what Your Honor's going to rule as far as our ability to expand the invalidity case and how we're going to deal with that. It would be more of an issue if they had to rely on their preliminary infringement contentions.

THE COURT: If I understand you correctly -- so having heard now what -- everything -- I think I've heard everything in the case, I'm going to give the defendant -- or defendants two months to provide additional invalidity or art to the plaintiff. And you all can figure out what that does to your schedule and hopefully you all can work those dates out.

I think with the trial date what it is, it should be

1 doable. But if not, let me know. But -- and by the way, I need to know as in, like, by the 2 3 end of the week because I can do stuff with you all's schedule -- you all's trial schedule now. I can't do much 4 about it in December. So -- but if you all figure out that 5 6 decision impacts your trial date, let me know now and I can 7 move something up, can move something back, can do all that 8 stuff. 9 And so having made that decision, is there anything else that -- Mr. Tyler, I'll start with you. 10 11 Is there anything else we need to take up? 12 Thank you, Your Honor. I believe that covers MR. TYLER: 13 the issues. I do have some questions too for clarification. 14 On -- we have expert reports that are due under the 15 current schedule. Are we able to push pause on those until we 16 have had the opportunity to -- I don't want to do two reports, 17 if that makes sense, on --18 THE COURT: I would pause doing your -- if what you're 19 saying is, the defendants are working on an invalidity report, 20 I don't know that it makes sense to do a report and then a 21 supplemental report. 22 I would wait the two months and -- that's why I'm 23 saying, if you all can get -- if you can push back the deadline 24 for the report, if you can still get the expert depositions

taken, if you can still prepare for trial on the trial date,

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    let me know. If you can't, then I can, you know, adjust the
    trial probably by, you know, a couple weeks or a month at most,
 2
 3
    if I do it now.
 4
         MR. TYLER: I didn't mean to misspeak. We've already
 5
    served our invalidity reports. The first round of reports have
 6
    been in. It's just the second round, rebuttal reports, I would
 7
    suggest that we would pause.
 8
         THE COURT: You're not doing a rebuttal report on
 9
    invalidity?
10
         MR. TYLER: Right. On noninfringement, right. And we
    have to deal with --
11
12
         THE COURT: We have -- you have the plaintiffs'
13
    infringement report, which they're not asking to supplement.
14
    I'm not sure why there's a problem with your responding to
15
    their infringement report.
16
         MR. TYLER: Well, again, it's been a question -- an open
17
    question and our experts didn't know whether to go forward and
18
    deal with the new contentions or deal with the old contentions,
19
    and so they've been working on the old contentions for awhile.
20
         So I would ask --
21
         THE COURT: Let me make clear then. They need to go with
22
    the most current infringement contentions and the infringement
23
    report and get their rebuttal report done with that.
24
         MR. TYLER: Can we have a couple of extra weeks then to
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deal with that on the noninfringement side?

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         THE COURT: I'm not sure -- Mr. Greene, when did you
 2
    provide this information to the defendant?
 3
                     We served it on July 6th, and then we served
         MR. GREENE:
 4
    the report on August 6th.
 5
         THE COURT: And when is it due, Mr. Tyler, your rebuttal
 6
    report?
 7
         MR. GREENE: September 3rd.
 8
         MR. TYLER: About a week.
 9
                     I don't see any harm in a couple of extra
         THE COURT:
    weeks. I'll push back all rebuttal reports by two weeks.
10
11
                     Thank you, Your Honor.
         MR. TYLER:
12
         MR. GREENE: And as far as our validity rebuttal, Your
13
    Honor, report, that would also theoretically --
14
         (Simultaneous speakers.)
15
         THE COURT: That's what I mean by "all rebuttal reports."
16
                     But I guess, my question, though, Your Honor,
         MR. GREENE:
         Since they're going to be serving new contentions and I
17
18
    quess a new validity report, should we hold off on serving a
    rebuttal --
19
20
                     I would not. Do your rebuttal report, and
         THE COURT:
21
    then if they provide an additional invalidity report -- and if
22
    you want, go ahead and do your -- all the depositions because
    all that can happen is the defendant can give you a
23
24
    supplemental invalidity report and you can depose him then and
25
    you can provide a rebuttal to that.
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         Anything else?
         MR. TYLER: I think that's it, Your Honor.
 2
 3
         I did have one question on sort of practice point.
 4
    Your Honor didn't have -- he had -- you had the discovery chart
 5
    in front of you today, it seems like. We weren't sure if the
 6
    motion to strike was in that or not, and the OGP talks about
 7
    the fact that motions to compel are part of it, but are motions
 8
    to strike part of the discovery dispute chart too?
 9
         THE COURT: Mr. Tyler, I don't know why. I'm just having
10
    a hard time hearing you.
11
         MR. TYLER: Okay. I'm sorry. Can you hear me better now?
12
         THE COURT:
                     Yes.
13
         MR. TYLER: Okay. Sorry about that.
         We -- the discovery chart that Your Honor had had our
14
15
    discovery disputes on it. The way that we read the OGP, a
16
    motion to strike is not really part of the discovery process.
    It's more of a -- well, the OGP says motions to compel. And
17
18
    so, you know, that's why the motion to strike was filed as a
19
    separate matter not in the discovery chart.
20
         So just going forward --
21
         THE COURT: No, no. It -- no. It just -- it was --
22
    you're worrying about something -- it got screwed up on our
    end.
23
2.4
         MR. TYLER:
                     Okay.
25
                     I mean, the problem was on our end. Robby
         THE COURT:
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1
    just didn't think to include it in -- it's not an OGP -- it's
    not a high-level deal, just it didn't get integrated. So it's
 2
 3
    not a problem.
         I -- it just didn't get included, and I didn't look at it.
 4
    But it's -- it was on our side that everything didn't get
 5
 6
    scooped up, and I'll make sure on our side in the future, you
    know, we continue to -- you know, after three years, I'll make
 7
 8
    sure that the clerks going forward know that if we're going to
 9
    take the time to get together on these issues, we can take up
10
    everything at once. So it's not a big deal.
11
         MR. TYLER:
                     Thank you, Your Honor.
         And before I say we're done, I want to make sure I let my
12
13
    colleagues on the phone make sure that we're done, make sure
14
    there's no other clarifications we need.
15
         Terry or anybody else?
16
         MR. WIKBERG: I'm good. Thank you.
17
         MR. TYLER: Thank you.
         MR. WIKBERG: To be clear, based on some of what was just
18
19
    said here at the end, it appears to us that the January 10
20
    trial date might be unrealistic.
21
         THE COURT: Well, you know, one of the great things about
22
    this job is, that's really not something I need to stand around
23
    and have you guys do hypotheticals on. Get together, let me
24
    know what you think. If you -- if I know -- I'm almost certain
25
    Mr. Greene would be opposed to pushing it back, just because
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1
    Mr. Greene's the plaintiff. If he were the defendant, he would
    be saying the same thing you are.
 2
 3
         Y'all are the defendants, so you're going to tell me that
    you want me to push it back. That's what defendants do. If I
 4
 5
    would push it back to 2022, you guys would be even happier.
         So talk with each other. If you can't come to an
 6
 7
    agreement, just get back to me quickly and tell me why you
 8
    think it needs to be pushed back. Mr. Greene can tell me why
 9
    it doesn't. All I care about is, I need to know sooner rather
10
    than later because right now, if I need to, I can probably push
11
    it back and not do too much damage and move something else
    forward.
12
13
         But you all get together and chat, and then let me know if
14
    you have a disagreement.
15
         Anything else from defendants?
16
         MR. TYLER: No, Your Honor.
17
         THE COURT: Mr. Greene?
18
         MR. GREENE: Nothing from us, Your Honor. Thank you for
19
    your time today.
20
         THE COURT: You bet. Have a good day.
21
         (Hearing adjourned at 2:50 p.m.)
22
23
24
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    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT )
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    WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
 3
         I, Kristie M. Davis, Official Court Reporter for the
 4
 5
    United States District Court, Western District of Texas, do
    certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the
 6
 7
    record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
 8
         I certify that the transcript fees and format comply with
 9
    those prescribed by the Court and Judicial Conference of the
10
    United States.
         Certified to by me this 28th day of August 2021.
11
12
                                  /s/ Kristie M. Davis
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